## **OUAY'S DEFENCE** MADE AT LAST.

He Replies to All the Political Charges Made Against Him for a Quarter of a Century.

HERALD PREDICTIONS VERIFIED

Rising in His Seat the Pennsylvania Senator Makes the Speech of His Life.

SPECIFIC AND EMPHATIC DENIALS.

No Use of State Moneys; No Defrauding a Widow; No Bribery in the Interest of Liquor Men.

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1891.

Mathew Stanley Quay has spoken at last. Some weeks ago it was announced by the Herand that Mr. Quay would rise in the Senate and make a reply to the charges made against him. The HERALD's announcement was ridiculed by other papers, but it has now been verified to the letter. It is a part of Mr. Quay's political creed that others shall do the talking. For himself he prefers to work as well as to suffer in silence. For years Quay has been the target for more wholesale abuse and vilification than even General Dudley of "Blocks of five" fragrant memory. His official and personal integrity has been called into question, and circumstantial accounts by the page have been printed to show that his methods, both in public

and private, have been notoriously corrupt.

At first—for a long time in fact—Senator Quay bore these assaults with contemptuous silence. "I've a tough hide," he once told me, "and I can stand anything." But the toughest of hides will wear thin at last, and Senator Quay realized that his had its limitations, when his friends who were influenced by the charges began turning their backs upon him. It was then that he decided to speak. Before taking this step he deferred to the advice of his friends. Some of the number-Don Cameron for example—opposed it; but others, and these were the more numerous, thought it the part of wisdom and Lencouraged him to carry out his

It was Mr. Quay's intention to address the Senate at an early hour in the afternoon. Had he done so he would have spoken to an overflowing audience, for the rumor that he was about to do so had circulated throughout the Capitol, and every one was on the tiptoe of expectancy. But the Senate has an aggravating habit of always doing what is least expected of it, and therefore at one o'clock, to the disgust of everybody, they went into executive session and the doors were not opened again until live. The little knot of newspaper men in waiting cushed back into the gallery. They were scarcely seated when Senator Quay arose and began his

He read calmly from manuscript in the low tone habitual to him. To the few spectators in the gallery there was nothing in the scene of especial interest. But to those who understood the circumstances of the case it was intensely dramatic Senator Quay had discarded the lighter shades in which he usually clothes himself and appeared today in a suit of black broadcloth, with his coat buttoned tightly about him. The only bit of solor noticeable in his attire was the pink Grand Army button which rested on his breast. He stood in the front row next to the extreme end on the re-

At his left sat Senator Evarts, with Frank Hiscock a little in the rear with the other republican Senators-Ingalls, Frye, Hoar, Hawley, Dolph, Spooner, Cullom, Chandler and Hale among themed about him. Gray, the scholarly Dele-McPherson, of New Jersey, arose superior to party lines and for the nonce crossed the sisle and occupied seats upon the republican side. The other democratic Senators remained in their places, but

followed the speaker intently. A LONG SILENCE BROKEN.

Mr. Quay said :-"Never probably since Alexander Hamilton was hunted to his death has one in public life been pursued so persistently and malignantly. field of the malign effort has been the entire Union. The assaults were of a character so monstrous as largely to carry with them their own refutation. Were it otherwise I could not remain nor would my constituents permit me to remain a member of this Senate. Partly through indiffer ence to slander, a weapon which has never had a place in my political arsenal, and partly by the advice of friends, who urged me to treat the assassins of reputation as undeserving of open controversy, I have permitted, without comment, the passage of the flood of falsehood. Its malodorous waters chance at this time to be quiescent, and now, when no heated political conflict is raging, when neither hope nor fear can be deemed the inspiration of my utterance, I choose briefly to confront accusation with truth. I would not allude to this subject in this presence had no members of the other house made it a matter of debate there. Looking to the future and knowing that the records of this Congress will remain for other generations to read when most of us composing it will be; forgotten, I choose for the truth of history and for that which is dearer to all men than riches, to dispel the mist of falsehood with the clear light of fact. "It is not my purpose to weary the Senate by a

the clear light of fact.

"It is not my purpose to weary the Senate by a rehearsal of each detail of the mass of misrepresentation. Nevertheless, avoiding prolisity, I will endeavor to make this statement specific and so complete as to be final. If any thread in the fabric of falsehood remains unsevered it will be because this tissue of lies is so complex, is so ravelled with contradiction and clouded with insinuation that some insignificant portion has escaped my attention.

"The first assertion concerning my official acts is that at some time or continuously between the years of 1879 and 1882 I alone, or acting with another or others, used the moneys of the State of Pennsylvania for speculative or private purposes. I denounce this statement as absolutely false. In 1877 the democratic party of Pennsylvania elected a State Treasurer and an Auditor General, the manufal officers of the Commonwealth. A year or two later, pending their terms of office, I became engaged in stock operations. In some transactions I was associated and jointly interested with the gontleman who was at that time the cashier of the State Treasury. These transactions proved seriously disastrous and I was compelled to pay a portion of his losses as well as my own.

polled to pay a portion of his losses as well as my own.

"In doing this it became necessary to supply an alleged deficiency he had caused in the Treasury. As a portion of the fund for this purpose I borrowed \$100,000 from the gentleman who is at present my colleague in the Senate. I gave him my judgment note therefor, the amount of which note I paid to him dollar for dollar years ago. Not until the beginning of the settlement of our losses was I aware that a deficiency existed, and I had every assurance that my associate was able to carry his share of the losses. My connection thereafter was simply with the aid of friends to raise the necessary funds to supply the deficit.

THE RAILROADS AND THE WIDOW.

"It is charged that again I used moneys belonging to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to purchase of street railway property in Chicago and did so, borrowing the money upon my own collateral from the People's Bank in Philadelphia to join in the purchase of street railway property in Chicago and did so, borrowing the money upon my own collateral from the People's Bank in Philadelphia L i stocd upon the same footing with the other gentlemen concerned, and it was a perfectly straightforward business transaction and had no connection in any way with any public fund or public interest. The charge that securities belonging to the States of Pennsylvania were used in this transaction is false and impossible of ruth. The only negotiable securities held by the State of Pennsylvania are the registered bonds of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the books of the United States, transferable only on the

retury of the Commonwealth and State Treasurer, acting conjointly, aster having filed a certificate with the Governor in their official character.

"Collateral to this last accusation as charge that I defrauded or attempted to defraud the widow of a deceased friend. This also is abouthely failed. There breathes not upon the earth man or frauded or attempted to defraud him or her of a dollar. Upon this point charity to the dead and to the living forbids my making any personal explanation. Samuel Gustine Thompson, a member Mor's Democratic Association, of that city, is one of several thoroughly conversant with the facts, who can give them to the public if they see proper. "I come now to what might be called him fourth of control of the public of they see proper. "I come now to what might be called him fourth of carrier that they can be comediated by the public of they see proper. "I come now to what might be called him fourth of carrier than the control of the public of they see proper. "I come now to what might be called him fourth of carrier than the come of the Pennsylvania Legislature and other upon whom sentence had been passed by the public of the passed of the come of the Pennsylvania Legislature and others upon whom sentence had been passed by the public of the post of the State and were thoroughly discussed before my election to the office of State Treasurer and subsequently to a seat in this chamber. I had no personal interest of the Board of Paraion was in accordance with the law and with the action of my colleagues, and was compelled by the fact that the sentence been made that the sentence been pushed by the fact that the sentence been made that the might be proper to the pennsylvania Legislature for important services rendered humanity and the State.

"In frank to say that I have no regrets for that wot and the proper shall be properly and corruption, as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature nearly twenty-five years and controlled the proper shall be properly and the proper shall be properly and

MR. FRIDAY'S COLROBORATION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE BERALD. Bung, Pa., Feb. 16, 1891.—William J. Friday, varean: Gorman, the democratic "whip" and to whom Senator Ouay referred to-day as a person who would have knowledge of the truth or falsity of the charge that the liquor dealers had paid him (Quay) \$80,000 to secure amendments to the Brooke' High License bill favorable to them, said:—'The wholesale liquor dealers raised no fund to influence action on the High License bill. Consequently we could not have paid \$89,000 to Senator Quay or any other person.''

SUSTAINED BY A DEMOCRAT.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16, 1891.—Samuel Gus tine Thompson, president of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia, who presided at the Pattison meeting in the Academy of Music in the last campaign, said :-

"I was counsel for the woman in question, To my knowledge-and I am acquainted with all the facts in this case-Senator Quay never defrauded or attempted to defraud any one of a single penny Though I am a democrat in politics I made up my mind to make this statement public during the campaign it Senator Quay had seen fit to deny the raise allegation, and I would have done so if he had sought to vindicate himself."

BOSTON'S ARCHBISHOP.

MEETING OF THE CLERGY TO SELECT CANDI-DATES FOR THE OFFICE OF COADJUTOR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1891 .- The question of who shall be recommended to Pope Leo XIII. for appointment as coadjutor to the Most Rev. John J. Williams, D. D., Archbishop of Boston, was considered at a meeting of the permanent rectors and consultors of the archdiocese held to-day at the archiepiscopal residence. While the results of the meeting will not be known for some time it is understood that among the names prominently before the meeting were those of Bishop Harkins, of Provdence; Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, and the Rev Thomas Magennis, rector of St. Thomas' Church, famaica Plain. The appointment involves the succession, and while the selection may be made outside the list to be sent to the Pope it is probable that the recommendation of the clergy of the diocese will have due weight at the Vatican.

Dr. Williams, who is the first Archbishop of Boston, is a native of that city, was born April 27, 1822. The silver jubilee of his consecration as a Bishop will be celebrated March 12. Thomas Magennia, rector of St. Thomas' Church

ROW OVER A VOTING CONTEST

ADHEBENTS OF TWO POPULAR PRIESTS QUARREL ABOUT A TRIP TO EUROPE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, I

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 16, 1891.-The Bishop of

CLEVELAND'S COURAGE WILL MAKE HIM PRESIDENT.

His Bold Stand on the Silver Question Makes His Nom-

ination Certain. A GLANCE AT THE FIELD

Congressman Harter, the Ohio Free Trader, Comes Out in Favor of Honest Money.

REPUBLICANS ALL AT SEA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BURKAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON. Feb. 16, 1891.
"My judgment is that it has nominated him." This was the answer Congressman O'Neit made to your correspondent when he asked him regarding the effect of Mr. Cleveland's chances in opposition to free coinage. Mr. O'Neil is a good judge of political chances, and his judgment is t:at of many other conservative democrats.

The irritation which manifested itself among some of the Western and Southern men when the letter was published last Thursday has already in a large measure subsided. Some of these members have taken a definite position against Mr. Cleve land's nomination, but they are mostly either men who were merely waiting an excuse to take such a position or they are men in whose districts the Farmers' Alliance has great strength. "Would any Southern State vote against Mr.

Cleveland at the polls if he were nominated?" I asked Clinton R. Breckinridge, of Argansas, "No," he replied, "the South has too much interest in democracy to go off upon a side issue."

IN THE SOUTH This is the opinion of nearly all the Southern men. They are too much opposed to negro rule and have received too forcible a threat of what republican supremacy at Washington means on the fight for the Force bili to defeat the democratic electoral ticket, even though the candidate for President may differ from the views of Southern men on the money question.

Neither the South nor the West is solid for free coinage, however, and the brave stand of Mr. Cleveland has given new courage to the advocates of a sound currency in both sections. Warm expressions of sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's views are coming here from Wisconsin, from North-ern Illinois, from Indiana, from St. Louis, from Ohio and even from some of the Pacific States. If the free coinage question is an issue in the Demo-cratic National Convention in 1892 New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will not stand by themselves in demanding

New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware will not stand by themselves in demanding that the democratic party adhere to its historic position in favor of a sound currency.

IN CONGRES.

The lines drawn in the new Congress will show a large democratic membership on the sound money side. The large proportion of democratic votes berefofore cast for free coinage in Congress has been due to the fact that the sound money States had so few democrats in the next House from north of the Potomac and east of Ohio will be reinforced in their opposition to free coinage by members scattered through Virginia, South Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota.

This heavy democratic vote against free coinage will give the question less of a party cast than it bears in the present House, where the sound money sentiment of New England democratic is represented only by the votes of Messas. Andrew, U'Neil and Wilcox. The bugle blast of Mr. Cleveland will give great courage to these Eastern members in the fight which they expect to have with some of their party associates from west of the Mississippi. They will now know they are righting the battle of honest money, with the sympathy of the great leader of the democracy, and that their victory is also his.

THE STRAKERISHIP.

This question will probably enter to a large extent into the contest over the Speakership of the new House. The Eastern men will not feel it necessary to choose an outspoken opponent of free coinage, but they will insist that the Speaker they vote for shall be a man of conservative temper, who can be counted upon to give New England full representation upon the committees of Coinage, Banking and Ways and Means.

They are more likely to find such a candidate in one of the Atlantic States than in the Northwest, and it would not be surprising to see a Southern Speaker chosen by a union of the clder States against the rather bumptions element of the party from the Mississippi Valley.

LOUD ECHOES OF CLEVELIND'S UITERANCE AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 16, 1891 .- M. D. Harter, of Mansfield, the free trade Congressman elect, has ent a letter to the democratic members of the Legislature and other leading party men on the silver question. He says :-

"The time has come when very many democrats in Ohio feel the future of the party in the State depends upon open, general action, committing the party to an honest dollar. Occupying sound ground upon the tariff all we have to do is to show the people we stand firmly for honest money and we ought to carry Ohio again in 1891. If, on the other hand, we allow Senator Sherman and the republican party to pose as the friends of honest democratic money and put us in the position of favoring the coinage of a debased dollar, our chances of carrying an intelligent State like Ohio will not be worth considering

chances of carrying an intelligent State like Ohlo will not be worth considering."

Mr. Harter suggests that every prominent demorat sign a call for a general meeting, in case one should be decided upon, which he says is not yet certain, for after the people read Mr. Claveland's lotter to the Reform Club no meeting may be required. The call suggested by Mr. Harter proposes a mass meeting to protest against committing the party to the indorsement of the Senate Free Coinage bill.

REPUBLICANS UNABLE TO REACH ANY CONCLU-

SION ON THE SUBJECT. Washington, Feb. 16, 1891 .- The caucus of republican members of the House to-night was somewhat better attended than had been anticipated. sperhaps seventy-five members being present. There were not enough members present, however, to make any decisive action probable, and it was seen soon after the proceedings opened that the drift of opinion was against any action on the silver question at this time. Neither Speaker Reed nor Mr.

McKinley was present. The Silver bill was the principal measure under discussion and various members presented their individual views as to the course to be pursued Mr. Perkins, of Kansas, was the first speaker in behalf of the silver men and he urged the enactment of a free coinage bill into law while the republican

senator Plumb to-day presented to the Sonate a memorial from the Universal Peace Union praying for the establishment of a commission to visit party yet had full control. Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, made a vigorous speech on the other side of the question. He urged that the agitation of the subject was unsettling business confidence and disturbing commercial values and should be absolutely put to rest.

Mesers Henderson, of Illinois; Kerr, of Iowa, and Anderson, of Kansas, reported those who, although inclined to be favorable towards a more liberal sliver policy, believe additional silver inglishion at this time to be unwise and inexpedient for political as well as business reasons. They urged that the passage of law more liberal than had heretofore been enacted, demonstrated its friendly feeling to the causes of bimetallism, and insisted that the passage of law more liberal than had heretofore been enacted, demonstrated its friendly feeling to the causes of bimetallism, and insisted that the present law should be well tried and the estitlement of the question left as a legacy to the democratic House of Representatives. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, also snoke against further silver legislation.

Mr. Bartine, of Newada, asked a fair hearing for the international American Bank.

During the past seven months the actual payment for the discussion of the question left as a legacy to the democratic House of Representatives. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, also snoke against further silver legislation.

Mr. Bartine, of Newada, asked a fair hearing for the observable by the causes, but he urged that a chance be given for a free and full discussion.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Kennedy and Boothman, of Ohio; Carter, of Montana, and others, the discussion being carried on under the five minute rule. No conclusion whatever was reached on the silver question except as the space from the syndicate at an increased figure.

By TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTERIAL Feb. 16, 1891.—A syndicate of the Space from the syndic

the Congress, Caunon, Henderson and others urg-ing the necessity of a full attendance of republican members from now until the 4th of March.

HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1891 .- The House Coinage Committee to-day gave a hearing on the silver question to a delegation sent here by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. G. Waldo Smith, their first spokesman, said there was not a single banker in the Board, every member being either a merchant or manufacturer. Mr Smith said he was also president of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association, and that both bodies were utterly and entirely opposed to any

Wholesale Grocers' Association, and that both bodies were uttarly and entirely opposed to any silver legislation at present, believing it would be dangerous, unfortunate and unwise.

Mr. E. Ellery Anderson presented the protest of the Cooper Union meeting in New York against the pending bill. He argued against the debasement of the coinage and asserted that if the act passed and silver did not greatly and permanently rise in the world's market not another dollar's worth of gold would come to the Treasury.

Mr. W. L. Trenholm, formerly Comptreller of the Curency, and now president of the American Security Company of New York, said that supposing the effect of free coinage of silver is to make 412½ grains of silver worth 25.8 grains of gold in this country—that is, par—there was no silver in Europe or Asia exchangeable for gold at anything like this rate. There would therefore be nothing to prevent the immediate removal of all the silver here, because it would be worth more here than anywhere else. He remembered when there was a cotton corner in New York and cotton was reshipped here from Liverpool. The same thing would bappen with silver if gold should not rise to a premium.

A letter was also received from Congressmanelect Harter, of Ohio, expressing the view that the legal tender character of silver should not be made to apply to contracts made since 1879.

Andrew Mills, of New York, representing the savings banks' interest of New York State, added his protest against free coinage.

WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE PASSES THE PACIFIC CABLE AMEND-MENT TO THE DIPLOMATIC BILL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

CORNER FIFTKENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1891.

The Senate in executive session to-day voted a \$3,000,000 appropriation, in the form of an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, for the construction of the proposed Hawaiian cable. This action was subsequently ratified in open session by a vote of 35 to 22. The amendment provides for a yearly payment, not exceeding \$250,000 in any one year for a period of fourteen years, to the private corporation which constructs the cable. The term of the engagement is limited to twenty years.

CENSUS STATISTICS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CON-VICTS IN PENITENTIARIES.

Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, to-day issued a bulletin upon the subject of convicts in penitentiaries. The bulletin was propared under the direction of Mr. Fred H. Wines, of Springfield, Ill., special agent and expert for the statistics of pauperism and crime, and shows the

statistics of pauperism and crime, and shows the number of convicts in State prisons and peniteriaries in the United States on June 1, 1890, to have been 45,233, against 35,538 in 1880.

Of 43,127 penitentiary convicts whose birthplace and parentage are known the foreign born element of the population furnished 14,725, the colored population 14,687 and the native white population, which probably outnumbers them both, only 13,715. In other words, each of these elements furnishes about one-third of all the inmates of our State prisons and penitentiaries.

In respect of sex, 43,442 penitentiary convicts are men and 1,791 are women. The percentage of women is somewhat less than it was ten years ago.

SENATOR M'CONNELL'S BILL TO CONDEMN THE PACIFIC RAILBOADS.

Mr. McConnell, in pursuance of previous notice, to-day addressed the Senate in advocacy of a bill introduced by him on January 15, directing procoedings of condemnation to be commenced (within sixty days) against the Union and Central Pacific railroads, providing for the issue of Treasury notes to the amount of \$250,000,000, the money to be used in order to pay off the \$60,623.000 subsidy bonds, the \$65,386,000 first mortgage bonds and the \$16,125,000 income bonds issued by these corporations, the assessed value of their stations and terminals, their floating indebtedness and the accruing claims against them, but not to pay any of their capital stock, and providing that when those payments are made the roads and all their real and personal property (except the grants of land) shall be vested in the United States—the railways to be leased for a term of fifty years.

The bill was, at the close of his remarks, referred to the Committee on Railroads. \$16,125,000 income bonds issued by these corpora-

SHIPPING COMMISSIONER REED ASKS REIM-

BURSEMENT FOR OFFICE EXPENSES. Eor the second time during this Congress Mr. James C. Reed, United States Shipping Commissioner at the port of New York, has written to the Treasury Department that he is obliged to pay out of his own money for the incidental expenses of the office. Acting Secretary Nettleton has forwarded the second letter of the Commissioner to Congress, with a recommendation that an item of \$5,000 be incorporated in the Deficiency Appropri-ation bill to reimburse the Commissioner for ex-penditures made since July 1, 1886.

GAS BUOLS TO BE PURCHASED AND ELECTRIC BEACON LIGHTING FOR SANDY HOOK.

The Lighthouse Board is corresponding with the New York representatives of foreign manufacturers for the purchase of fifteen gas buoys at \$2,000 each. Ten of these buoys will be kept in New York for use along the Atlantic coast. The gas buoy is found to be very useful for marking wrecks or shoals which cannot be readily reached from the shore—for instance, in the case of the Vizcaya and Hargreaves, which were nine miles off shore and were marked by a gas buoy. The buoy is charged with gas, and the light burns for four months with-

with gas, and the light burns for four mouths withoutreplenishing. An appropriation of \$30,000 is carried in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the
purchase of the fifteen buoys.

A contract will soon be made by the Lighthouse
Board for an electric light plant, which will be put
in operation on Staten Island to test a system for
electric beacon lighting proposed to be used in the
new steel lightships to be built for stationing at
Sandy Hook and other points on the Atlantic
coast. It is proposed to use the electric light in
the beacon at the masthead instead of the oil lamps
now in use aboard lightships. A test will also be
made of electric and compressed air motors for
revolving lights on the new lightships. PROSPEC 5 OF CALLING UP THE NEW YORK

CUSTOM HOUSE BILL. Congressman Flower says he is watching daily for an opportunity to secure unanimous consent to call up the New York Custom House bill for consideration in the House. If he fails in this another opportunity to ask for the passage of the bill will probably occur within a week. The Senate bill of the same import is expected to pass the Sen-ate before Saturday, and when it is laid before the House a motion will be made to take it up.

WASHINGTON NOTES. The House joint resolution to correct an error of punctuation in the Tariff act of 1890 (relating to twine) was taken from the Senate calendar

passed. New York postmasters confirmed-S. L. Stillman, Greenwich, and Josis Miller, Antwerp. Fourth

Greenwich, and Josis Miller, Antwerp. Fourth class New York postmasters appointed—J. H. Lalone, Macomb: J. B. Phillips, Portorville: B. Taylor, Schroon Lake, and G. W. Howell, Washington Hollow.

Senator Plumb to-day presented to the Senate a memorial from the Universal Peace Union praying for the establishment of a commission to visit other civilized governments to induce them to unite in the organization of an international tribunal of arbitration.

Representative Dorsey, of Nebraska, to-day introduced in the House a resolution providing that on Wednesday, February 18, the House shall consider and vote upon the bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference for the incorporation of the International American Bank.

INTERSTATE DEAL

FOR SENATORSHIPS.

South Dakota Democrats, Independents and Farmers Elect J. H. Kyle, Independent.

WHAT IT MEANS IN ILLINOIS.

The Granger Legislators Expected to Assist in the Election of John M. Palmer, Democrat.

ONE OF THE TRIO RELUCTANT

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PIERRE, Feb. 16, 1891 .- J. H. Kyle's election to the United States Senate to-day was a part of the scheme to choose a representative of the farmers in South Dakota in return for the election of a democrat in Illinois. Speaker Seward wired from Illinois to-day to the farmers and independents to vote for Kyle, and as soon as this

telegram was received the voting began. South Dakota Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association legislators now want their brethren in Illinois to keep their word and vote for General J. M. Palmer to represent that State.

WHO THE NEW SENATOR IS. The Ray. James H. Kyle, who was elected United States Senator from South Dakota to succeed Gideon C. Moody, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and is about thirty-seven years old. He is a

Congregational minister of broad views, a deep thinker and a hard worker. His parents were thinker and a hard worker. His parents were Scotch Presbyterians of the most pronounced type, and his father refused to assist the young man in securing an education. But he secured it by manual labor. He kept himself in the common schools, and later by dint of wood sawing and doing odd jobs he pushed himself through Oberlin College, Ohio. He was graduated there in 1875 with honors. After graduation he entered the Presbyterian Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa., in 1884, and was shortly afterward ordained as a Congregational minister. His first charge was at Crested Butte, Col., where he remained three years; thence he went to Ipswich, Edmunds country, S. D., where he labored as a missionary for six years. A year ago he responded to a call from a herdeen, Brown county, where his home is at present.

Aberdeen, Brown county, where his home is at present.

Last August Mr. Kyle accepted the position of financial agent for Yankton College, and in the State election last fall he was elected State Senator from Brown county on the independent ticket. He delivered an oration on the Fourth of July last in Aberdeen which placed him strongly in the favor of the independent party, and much against his own inclinations he was nominated for State Senator. During the campaign he was in New England visiting and took absolutely no part in election affairs. Early in the contest at Pierre, which had resulted in his election, he was asked to be a candidate for United States Senator in an independent caucus, but refused. He steadfastly declined to be a candidate for United States Senator in an independent and the substitute of the senator in the proposition of the independents. Then he gave his consent. He is a stanch prohibitionist and has been an earnest republican.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS CHEERED BY THE NEWS FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 16, 1891.—The news of the elec of J. H. Kyle as United States Senator by the South Dakota Legislature has cheered the democrats greatly, because they see in it the early consumma tion of the deal which is to result in the election of General John M. Palmer here to succeed Senator Farwell. Kyle was elected through the combination of the democrats and Farmers' Alliance members, and this part of the programme having been carried out, the democrats are now calling upon Messra. Moore and Cockrell to redeem their pleages and vote for Falmer. The only thing now in the way is the manifest desire of Moore to be chosen Senator himself; but it is thought he will soon be brought to a realization of the fact that he has no show. As soon as Moore is ready to vote for Palmer Cockrell will fail in line also. As for Farmer Taubeneck he votes as the other two do.

do.

THE ENVOY FROM SOUTH DAKOTA.

Speaker Seward, of the South Dakota Legislature, was at Marengo, Ill., all day Sunday and left Belvidere for Springfield this noon. The republicans have given it out that he went back to South Dakota, the story having origin in the fact that he hasn't been seen around the hotels here yet. Seward spent Sunday with his parents and had not heard of the election of Kyle when he took the train for Springfield.

Although the republicans, as is natural, are fight.

seward spent Sunday with his parents and had not heard of the election of Kyle when he took the train for Springfield.

Although the republicans, as is natural, are fighting for delay, they have virtually given up the fight and are voting blindly for wheever seems to be the best man at the moment. The democrats are not as worried as they were a few days ago because of Moore's auties, for they knew there are at least four republicans who will not vote for him under any circumstances.

Of the South Dakota-Illinois deal there can be no doubt, for the reason that until the deal was brought about the chances for the election of a farmer in the first named State were very remote. The deal was a perfectly natural one to make and one that was capable of being carried out with honor on both sides. In addition to this it knocked out two republican Senators, which was at once the aim of both the democrats and the Farmers' Mutual Bonefit Association men.

GENERAL PLAIMER CONTIDENT OF ELECTION.

General Palmer does not think his election will be delayed longer than Wednesday, although Moore's crankiness may last a day or two over that date. The democrated one ten to make him too strongly, for he is a very obstinate man and prefers to take his own time in doing things. The there's to take his own time in doing things. The there's to take his own time in doing things. The there's to take his own time in doing things. The there's to take his own time in doing things. The there's to take his own time in doing things. The there's to take his own time in doing things. The democrate do not care to push him too strongly, for he is a very obstinate man and prefers to take his own time in doing things. The democrate do not care to push him too strongly, for he is a very obstinate man and prefers to take his own time in doing things. The common thing in the way of legislation. The democrate do not not propose, however, that anything shall be done in the way of legislation. The democrate does not think his election will be delayed long

DONNELLY'S BIG LIBEL SUITS. THE DISCOVERER OF THE CRYPTOGRAM WANTS \$200,000 DAMAGES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD, ] St. Paul, Feb. 16, 1891.-Ignatius Donnelly, the author of the cryptogram and Senator from Dakota county, began libel suits to-day against ex-

kota county, began libel suits to-day against exCongressman W. S. King and the St. Paul Pioneer
Press for \$100,000 each. These suits are the outgrowth of the agitation in the Legislature over the
charge that Senator Washburn purchased his seat
two years ago, in which Senator Donnelly has taken
a leading part.

To turn the tide Mr. King wrote and the Pioneer
Press published a column letter in which numerous
charges are made that Mr. Donnelly received stated
large sums of money for his votes and influence
both in the United States Congress and in the Minnesota Legislature between the years of 1870 and
1880.

1880.

The suits have created a great sensation, and their trial is expected to develop some pretty rare testimony in regard to the methods of leading Minnesota politicians.

ALIENS MUST SELL OUT.

FOREIGNEES NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO HOLD LAND IN KANSAS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD ! TOPEKA, Feb. 16, 1891 .- A Senate bill prohibiting the alien ownership of land passed the House this afternoon. It provides that any alien owning land in this State shall be compelled to sell within ten years from the time the law takes effect under penalty of confiscation. Every corporation or company, twenty per cent of whose stock is owned by altens and owning 5,000 across of land, is subjected to the same provisions as individual

STATE CREDIT IN DANGER,

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. TOPERA, Kan., Feb. 16, 1891 .- A resolution was introduced in the Senate to-day declaring that the Tax troduced in the Senate to-day declaring that the Tax-bill and other financial measures which had passed the House had produced distrust of Kansas securi-ties in the East and pledging the Senateto kill them when they reached that body. The resolutions were agreed upon at a caucus of the republican Senators and will pass the Senate to-morrow, the democrats voting with the republicans.

impoverished farmers in the western part of the State passed both houses of the Legislature this afterneon. The fund was placed under the control of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. There are fifteen counties in which aid is necessary.

ONE DEMOCRAT IN OFFICE.

COMPTROLLER STAUB, OF CONNECTICUT, FOR-MALLY INSTALLED YESTERDAY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Feb. 16, 1891. -If Governor Bulkeley had his way Nicholas Staub, the democratic Comptroller elect, would not have taken undisputed pos session of his office this afternoon. Governor Bulkeley this morning addressed a let-

ter to Chief Clerk Moore requesting him not to surrender possession to Mr. Staub. Mr. Moore, however, preferred to be guided by the instructions of the retiring Comptroller, Mr. Wright. These were received in writing on Saturday, and instructed Moore to give up the books and office whenever Staub presented proof that he had duly qualified by taking the oath of office.

Governor Bulkeley, in his letter, urged upon Moore that Staub was not entitled to take the office for three reasons, namely:—That no record of his election appeared in the office of the Secretary of State, nor by certificates of the clerks of the two

State, nor by certificates of the cierks of the two houses of the Legislature, and that the cath of office must be taken after the declaration of election.

GOVERNOR BULKELEY'S PROTEST.

Continuing, Governor Bulkeley wrote that the fact that Comptroller Wright was willing to surrender his place did not relieve the Governor of his official duty. The letter concluded:—

For the reasons above stated L burghy officially re-

render his place did not relieve the Governor of his official duty. The letter concluded:—

For the reasons above stated, I hereby efficially request you not to surrander to any person the office or the comptroller until the legal requirement occords of the Comptroller until the legal requirement of the comptroller with and I also hereby seems to make the comptroller with and I also hereby of the comptroller with the contain possession until Mr. Wright's successor is legally declared elected, notified and qualified will be furnished on your request.

This vigorous protest had no effect whatever. Mr. Moore evidently did not consider himself as subject to Governor Bulkeley's orders, and regarded his late superior, Mr. Wright, competent to attend to his own affairs without interference.

Moore made no reply to the Governor's letter, and as to assistance he could not see that he needed any. In fact, in view of the peaceable surrender of the office, the Governor's protest and offers of aid are amusing.

The entire formality of the transfer was conducted by Lawyer William Hamersley, of Hartford, acting as counsel for Mr. Staub. About one o'clock he presented to Mr. Moore a certificate from Senator Pierce that on January 13 he had administered to Mr. Staub the each of office accomptroller. This was the day staub's election was declared in the Senate.

Mr. Moore said he would prefer that Mr. Staub's cath be taken since last Thursday, when the declaration was finally concluded by the House action.

After further conversation the point was waved,

After further conversation the point was waived, and Mr. Moore signed a letter, as Comptroller Wright's representative, formally transferring the office to Mr. Staub. Mr. Hamersley blen produced a letter to Mr. Staub to Moore accepting the office and advising Moore that he would be continued in his office of chief clerk. This he has held for many years through different administrations.

held for many years through different administrations.

Stanb arrived at the office about two o'clock and performed his first official act by signing an order for the payment of the funeral expenses of a New Haven veteran of the war.

The democrats are jubliant to-night over the quiet termination of the affair, for it had been rumored that Governor Bulkeley would interfere with Staub if he took possession to-day.

Extreme republicans think Governor Bulkeley has not yet abandoned his idea of interfering, but it is rather late now. The House last Thursday passed a resolution asking Staub to appear before that body to take the cath of office. Curiosity is expressed as to what action the Honse will take now that Staub has ignored its request.

ARMY EXAMINATION BOARDS.

[FROM- OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] Herald Bureau, Corner Fifteenth and G Streets, N. W. Washington, Feb. 16, 1891.

An order will be issued from the War Department to-morrow reconvening the Army Promo-tion Board in New York city, of which Colonel Elmer Otis is president, for the examination of about twenty-five officers. It was supposed by the War Department that a sufficient number of officers had been examined to supply all the vacancies liable to occur during the present year, but the passage of the bill extending the retired list has opened the way for a large number of promotions not anticipated. At least two hundred officers, including the twenty-five to go before the New York board will be ordered before various boards in different sections of the country during the next few days.

days.

THE MILES-M'REEVER TROUBLE.

Those charges of General Miles against General Mickever have not yet been received at the War Department, nor has the department any official knowledge that they are coming. Reliable private information, however, is to the effect that they have been prepared.

There is no concealing the fact that the antipathy of the Interior Department to General Miles has extended not only to the President, but to the War Department, and he can expect but little consideration at the hands of the present administration. It now looks as if he were not even to have the satisfaction of securing the revocation of the orders for General Mickeyer to report for duty on his staff.

cavalry and infantry (recently appointed from second fleutenants of the Signal Corps) have been assigned to regiments:—J. A. Swift, to the Seventh cavalry, Troop H: R. B. Watkins, First cavalry, Troop H: J. A. Funder, Troop H: J. M. Beall, Fifth infantry, Company H; J. M. Webon, Eighth infantry, Company H: J. Mitchell, Fifteenth infantry, Company C: F. W. Ellis, Second infantry, Company H: J. Mitchell, Fifteenth infantry, Company C: F. W. Ellis, Second infantry Company H: By direction of the President, Captain Frederick E. Phelps, Eighth cavalry, has been ordered to report to Brigadier General Smith, Paymaster General, president of the Army Retiring Board in this city, for examination.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—Lieutenant Colonel, A. K. Arnold, First Cavalry, to be colonel; Major John A. Wilcox, Eighth cavalry, isottenant colonel; Captain C. C. Carr, First cavalry, major, First Lieutenant George S. Hoyle, First cavalry, major, First Lieutenant George S. Hoyle, First cavalry, major, First Lieutenant George S. Hoyle, First cavalry, major, First attillery; H. C. Davis, Third artillery, and Thomas Ridgway, Fifth artillery, to be first lieutenants.

The President has approved the act providing for the transfer of retired officers of the army from the limited to the unlimited list.

Mr. Cutcheon, of Michigan, presented and the House adopted the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill.

Senator Flumb offered a resolution, which the Senate agreed to, calling on the Secretary of Warfor information as to the need of greater accommodation for ex-soldiers at the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. The Senate also agreed upon the conference report on the Fortification bill.

NAVAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1891.—Advices from Samoa per steamship Almeda, just arrived at San Francisco, state that wreckers have begun work on the vessels submerged in Apia harbor and that it is expected that the Trenton, wrecked in the storm of March 16, 1889, will be floated as soon as the boilers can be removed from the vessel.

A United States war vessel standing south, presumably the Boston, was sighted on the 14th inst. in latitude 35 deg. 39 min. north and longitude 78 deg. 20 min. west.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN TO MEET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 16, 1891. - Delegates to the thirteenth convention of the National Electric Light Association have been arriving in this city by every train to-day, and this evening the hotels are filled and several hundred members have assembled for the sessions, which begin to-morrow.

The occasion is the biennial celebration of the ties in the East and pledging the Senate to kill them when they reached that body. The resolutions were agreed upon at a caucus of the republican Senators and will pass the Senate to-morrow, the democrate voting with the republicans.

KANSAS AIDS HER POOR FARMERS,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.]

TOPEKA, Feb. 16, 1891.—A bill providing for the appropriation of \$60,000 to purchase seed wheat for